

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

STEWART AIR NATIONAL GUARD INSTALLATION
STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK

NOVEMBER 1991

UPDATED: JULY 2010



HAZWRAP SUPPORT CONTRACTOR OFFICE

Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Managed by MARTIN MARIETTA ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.

For the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY under contract DE-AC05-84OR21400

AIR NATIONAL GUARD
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

105th Airlift Wing
Stewart Air National Guard Base
One Maguire Way
Newburgh, NY 12550-5075

Prepared for:

HAZWRAP SUPPORT CONTRACTOR OFFICE
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Air National Guard (ANG) is conducting a hazardous waste investigation and cleanup of their facilities nationwide. The Installation Restoration Program (IRP) addresses specifically those conditions related to past waste disposal practices and spills at their facilities. As public participation is an important part of the IRP, this Community Relations Plan has been prepared for the 105th Airlift Wing (105AW) at Stewart Air National Guard Installation (ANGI) and its community. The term Installation is used to refer specifically to the operations base used only by the Air National Guard at the airport.

The Community Relations Plan identifies issues of community concern, provides a means for communication between the ANG and the community, outlines how the public can be involved in the decision-making process, and serves as a public record of community involvement and participation during IRP activities at the Installation. **Terms in boldface type found in this document are defined in the Glossary contained in Appendix A.**

The ANG is responsible for conducting the IRP at Stewart ANGI. IRP activities comply with the same state and federal laws, regulations and guidelines as the federal Superfund program. The 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) requires that the IRP at federal facilities meet these Superfund requirements.

This Community Relations Plan meets provisions of the National Contingency Plan (NCP); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, (as amended by SARA); the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); and applicable New York laws and regulations. This Plan follows U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance for conducting community relations programs for hazardous waste sites provided in *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*, June 1988 (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directive 9230.0-3B).

The Community Relations Plan is available for public review at: www.105AW.ang.af.mil
105th Airlift Wing, Stewart ANGB Public Website.

Questions about this Community Relations Plan or the IRP may be directed to :

Lt Col M. Johnson
105th Airlift Wing
Stewart Air National Guard Base
One Maguire Way
Newburgh, NY 12550-5075
Telephone #: 845-563-2366

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

In 1930, Samuel Stewart donated "Stewart Field" in his father's name to the city of Newburgh for use as a municipal airport. The land became part of West Point in 1941 and was developed throughout World War II. It became Stewart Air Force Base (AFB) in 1947. Under the U.S. Air Force, the Base grew to cover roughly 1,500 acres.

In 1970, the Air Force released Stewart AFB back to civilian control. The State of New York added an additional 8,600 acres designated for future development as well as a 4.7 mile-long noise buffer zone. The former Air Force Base became Stewart International Airport and is currently the nation's second largest airport in total area.

New York Air National Guard interest in the facility began in the late 1970s. The 105th Military Airlift Group began leasing the eastern corner of the Airport in 1983. Upon completion of the 155 million-dollar new base development project in 1987, this area became Stewart Air National Guard Installation. (See Site Location Map.)

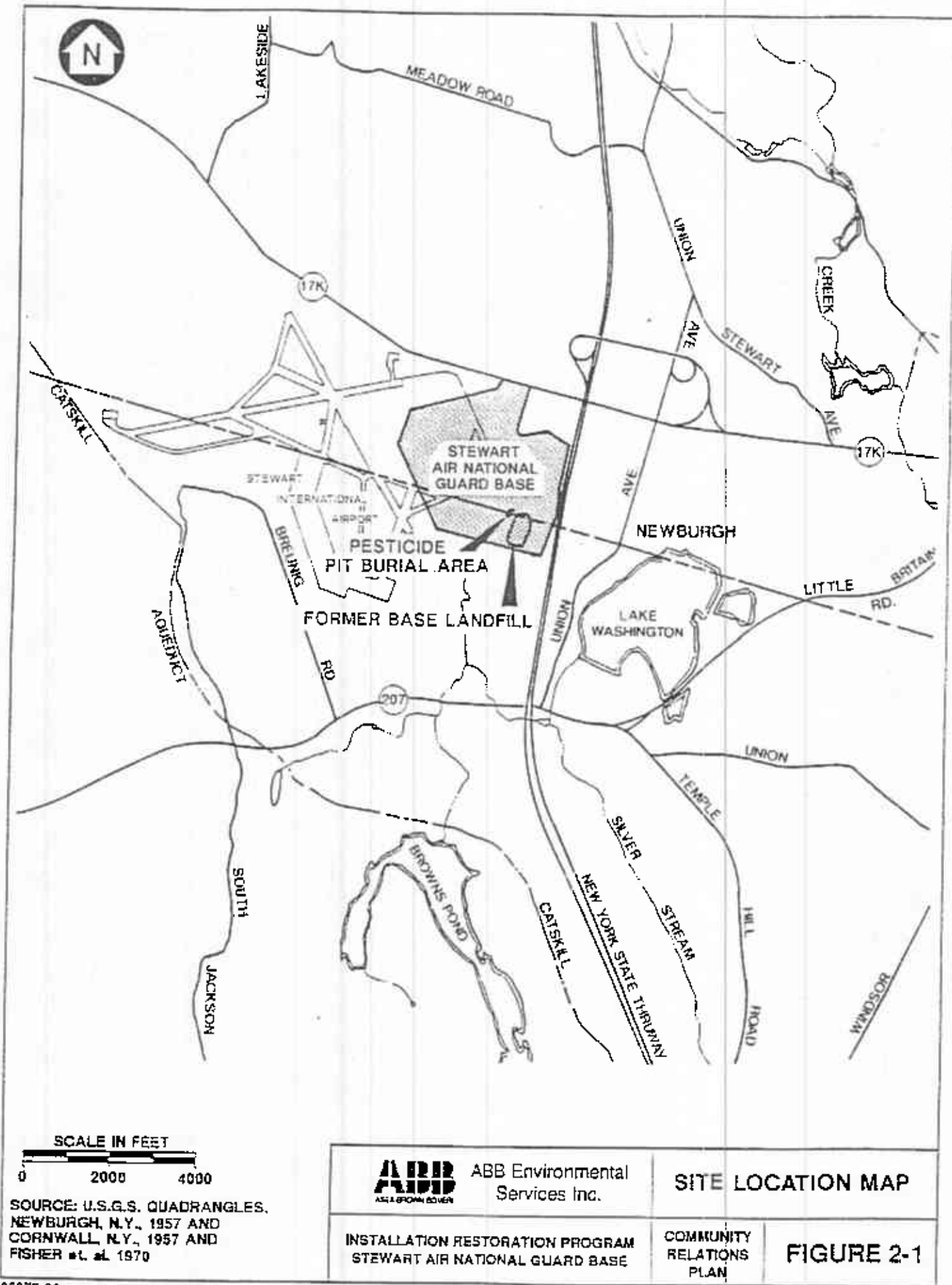
Other tenants of the Airport include the Marine Corps, and the Stewart Army Subpost of the U.S. Military Academy.

Past and present operations at the Installation have involved the use and disposal of **hazardous materials**, including fuels, oils, paints, and pesticides. Through a search of available records, interviews with current and former base employees knowledgeable of past operations, and an analysis of the area's **surface water and groundwater** resources, two sites are being addressed by the IRP to date.

The IRP is designed to identify and evaluate former waste, spill and disposal sites at military installations and, when necessary, address potential threats to public health and the environment. The sites, structure and implementation of the IRP are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions outline the operational histories and known contents of the two sites currently being addressed by the IRP. These descriptions are current as of Fall



1991. Further information will be made available as the program progresses. (See Site Location Map.)

2.1.1 Former Base Landfill

The Former Base Landfill is located in the southeastern corner of the Installation. It was operated by The Air Force between 1963 and 1970. The landfill reportedly received domestic waste from base housing, and waste from food-dispensing facilities and aircraft maintenance operations. From 1970 to 1982, the landfill was operated by the New York Metropolitan Transit Authority and the U.S. Military Academy. Landfill operations were discontinued in 1982. This landfill should not be confused with the New Windsor Landfill which is a public landfill south of the Installation, or with the Older Base Landfill further south, which will be addressed by the Formerly Used Defense (FUD) program, separate from the IRP.

2.1.2 Pesticide Pit Burial Area

Approximately 100 feet west of the landfill lies the Pesticide Pit Burial Area. The area is a machine-dug trench approximately 20 feet wide, 53 feet long and 12 feet deep. Reportedly, containers of pesticides were dumped and buried in the trench in the late 1960s, when the Air Force operated the facility. The most common pesticide disposed at the area was DDT.

Investigations as of this writing indicate that the Former Base Landfill has not impacted area groundwater. The Pesticide Pit Burial Area does contribute to groundwater contamination in the area, although it does not leave the Installation. Further investigation is required to develop a plan to address area groundwater contamination and to prevent further migration. Additional sites that may be discovered will be added to the program.

Note: No groundwater contamination. No additional IRP sites identified.

2.2 PHASES OF THE INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

The IRP is conducted in multiple phases:

- Preliminary Assessment (PA)
- Site Investigation (SI)
- Focused Feasibility Study or Decision Document (FFS or DD)

- Remedial Investigation (RI)
- Feasibility Study (FI)
- Remedial Action (RA)

Potential sites are identified through record searches and interviews common to a Preliminary Assessment (PA). The PA can involve researching Installation records, interviewing current and former Installation employees knowledgeable of the past use and disposal of hazardous materials at the facility, and analyzing existing information about the site's geology, surface water and groundwater resources, or other environmental factors.

A Site Inspection (SI) is performed if the PA indicates that contamination may be present at the site. The SI consists of a physical inspection of the site, field tests, and sampling of soil or groundwater, for example, to evaluate the presence or absence of contamination.

If no contamination is found, information generated during the SI is used to support a Decision Document (DD) for no further action at the site. In some cases, if the data collected during the SI confirms contamination requiring immediate corrective action, a **Feasibility Study (FS)** is developed to determine the appropriate **Remedial Measure (RM)** to remedy contamination problems at the site.

When contamination is confirmed in the SI, a **Remedial Investigation (RI)** is conducted. An RI consists of extensive sampling, field studies and other work as needed to define the nature and extent of site contamination. Extensive **hydrogeologic studies** also may be conducted to establish the direction and rate of contaminant migration in the case of groundwater contamination. This information is used to identify the alternative actions in the **Feasibility Study (FS)**, the next step of the IRP.

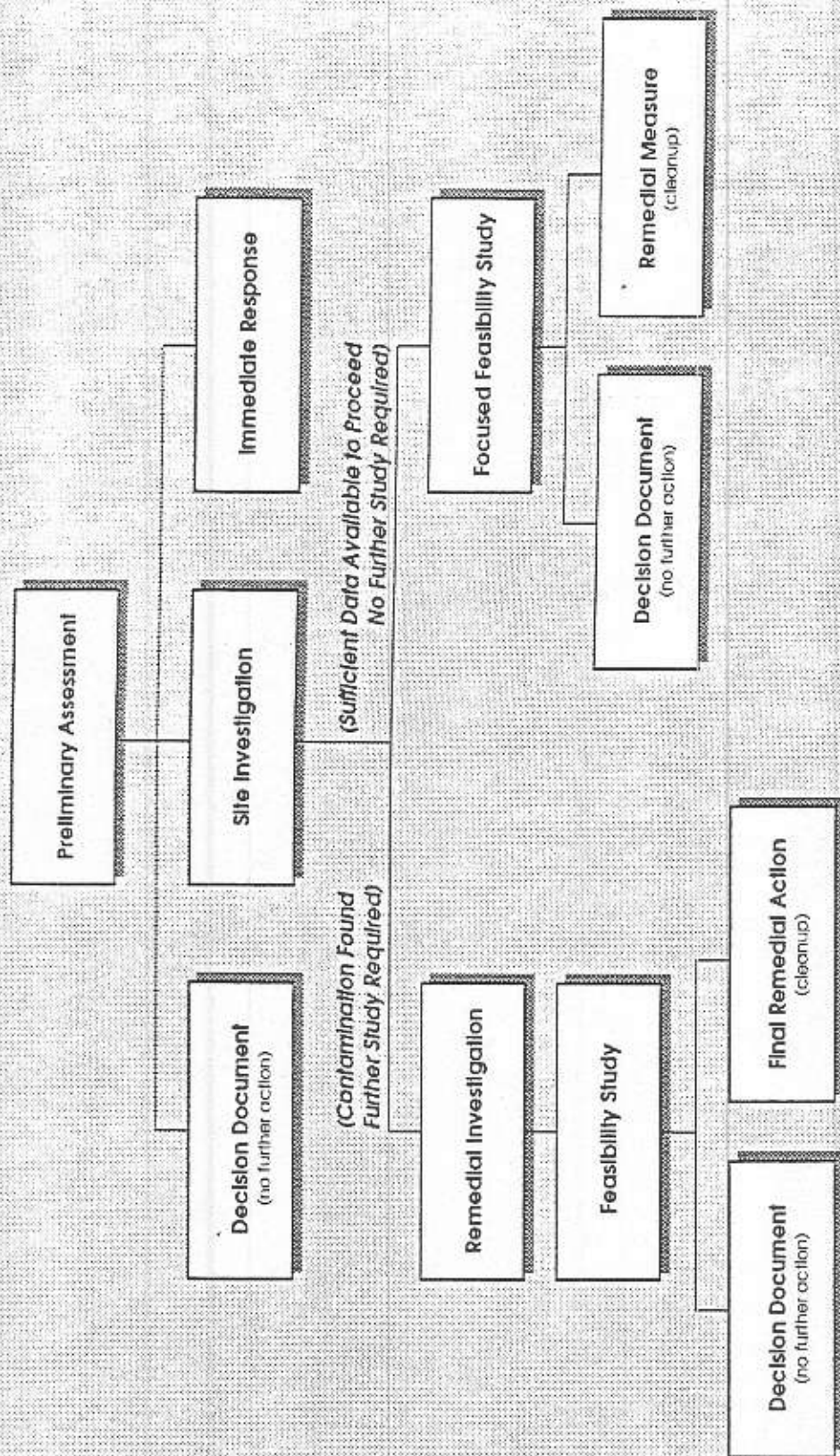
The purpose of an FS is to evaluate and develop a range of remedial alternatives to control site contamination. A number of alternatives are evaluated according to technical feasibility and cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, public health effects, and environmental impact (i.e., risk assessment). One remedial alternative is recommended from among the various options, and is further developed and analyzed. This information forms the basis for a Remedial Action Plan that documents the planning, selection, and evaluation of the selected alternative. The design for the selected control measure is also prepared during this stage. This process is required so that potential contamination is addressed and resolved properly.

Remedial Action (RA) is the final stage of the IRP. During the RA, a hazard is eliminated or reduced to levels that will protect public health and the environment. (Covering a landfill with an impermeable cap, pumping and treating contaminated groundwater, or installing a new water distribution system are examples of remedies that might be selected.) At any time, if the ANG determines that a hazardous waste site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, prompt action will be taken to remove or control the contaminants.

During IRP activities at Stewart ANGL, the ANG will conduct a community relations program to keep citizens informed and ample opportunity to voice opinions and receive answers to their questions.

Note: Both IRP sites (landfill and pesticide burial) have been remedied, and long term monitoring has been implemented.

IRP Process Flow Chart



3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Citizen participation is the foundation of an effective community relations program. A series of community interviews was conducted by the ANG in the fall of 1991. Public officials, environmentalists, private citizens, and the media provided valuable assistance in the development of this plan by discussing their concerns about environmental issues, especially those related to the Installation. Their concerns and suggestions form the basis of this plan and are outlined in this section. (See the Community Contact List in Appendix C).

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Stewart ANGI, as a leased portion of Stewart International Airport, lies in the town of Newburgh, and straddles the town line of New Windsor, New York (see Site Location Map).

The Installation is bounded by light industrial and business areas to the north, east, and west. It is bounded to the southwest by the rest of the Airport. Residences are scattered throughout the surrounding area. Lake Washington, which lies to the southeast of the Installation, is a principal drinking water source for the area, though there may still be some private wells in use.

3.2 PUBLIC INTEREST IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

According to local civic leaders and members of the media, the level of community interest in environmental issues has increased dramatically over the last several years. The environment, its preservation and recovery, has become a key factor in political forums, development plans and in the agendas of organized groups. Key issues of environmental concern are highlighted in the following sections.

3.2.1 Water Quality

Water quality issues, especially those relating to Lake Washington and the Hudson River, are of primary importance to the local community. Concern about public drinking water supplies, as well as the impact of water quality on the fishing industry and wildlife, is the primary agenda item of several large environmental groups in the area.

3.2.2 Development vs. Environment

Another primary issue to the local community is the battle between economic growth and development and the preservation of the environment. Some community members equate development in the area to noise, traffic, water and soil contamination, impact on wildlife, and air quality issues. In the center of the battle is Stewart International Airport and, by virtue of its lease, the Stewart ANGL.

3.3 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS INVOLVING THE INSTALLATION

Consistent with these environmental issues at large, concerns with the IRP at the Installation are as follows:

- The potential effect of the sites on water and groundwater was the primary concern expressed in the interviews. Of special concern is any potential effect on Lake Washington, the area's principal drinking water supply.
- The environmental impact of the Installation, as part of the airport, is of concern to some citizens and environmental groups. Issues of traffic, noise, plane exhaust, potential runway runoff, and the impact of fire fighting foam on the sewer system, although not necessarily related to the IRP, are of concern.
- There is some concern that there should be further record searches and interviews to ensure that all IRP sites have been identified.
- Due to the close proximity of other landfills and multiple responsible parties in the immediate area, there is confusion regarding which program, site, or party is being addressed at any given time. There was the opinion that confusion would subside if parties would coordinate efforts.

- There is some concern over the consistency and effectiveness of regulatory involvement though most citizens praised their efforts to date.
- There is concern that information will be difficult to obtain. The media has proven to vary in quality of reporting. Several environmental groups requested that information be plentiful and produced for the layperson.

Although there was little familiarity with the IRP at the Installation prior to the interviews, participants consistently expressed an interest in further information and involvement.

3.4 THE INSTALLATION AND THE COMMUNITY

In summary, the Installation is surrounded by a strong, supportive business community and is appreciated for its economic contribution. A long-term appreciation of the military with a renewed sense of patriotism was seen in many of the interviews.

Environmental groups are plentiful and many enjoy large memberships. Some have purely environmental agendas while others are primarily concerned with developmental issues. Though the majority of the groups have considerable resources and constructive means for cooperative efforts, there are those with agendas which make communications and interactions difficult and unproductive. The limited negativity expressed in the interview process was related to the Installation's relationship with the Airport rather than to the IRP.

4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND THEIR TIMING

This section describes the community relations activities that the ANG will conduct to keep citizens informed of IRP activities at the Installation and to provide opportunities to participate in the decision-making process.

The following activities were developed to meet the information needs expressed by citizens during interviews conducted for the Community Relations Plan, and to fulfill community involvement requirements of the NCP and Superfund law.

As site work progresses, the Community Relations Plan will be reviewed to ensure that it continues to meet public involvement needs. If public concerns significantly increase or change, additional community relations activities will be included.

4.1 TIMEFRAME FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Community relations activities are timed to coincide with milestones in the IRP. Appendix B provides a schedule and checklist for community relations activities at the Stewart ANG.

4.2 POINT-OF-CONTACT

The Base Commander has designated Lt Col M. Johnson as the primary point of contact for all inquiries at the base concerning the IRP. LTC Johnson will be identified in all news releases, public notices, and on all material placed in the public information file.

You can contact LTC M. Johnson writing or calling:

Lt Col M. Johnson
105th Airlift Wing
Stewart Air National Guard Base
One Maguire Way
Newburgh, NY 12550-5075
Telephone #: 845-563-2366

4.3 PUBLIC INFORMATION FILE

A public information file is maintained at: www.105AW.ang.af.mil
105th Airlift Wing, Stewart ANGB Public Website.

The public information file contains general program information and technical reports about the investigation and future work plans for the IRP. It is updated as necessary with current information about site activities. An index of the Administrative Record, the file of all documents and correspondence relating to decisions in the IRP, is also available in the file. Questions regarding the file and its contents may be directed to Lt Col M. Johnson.

4.4 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The Administrative Record is a file of documents and other correspondence that forms the basis of official decisions made in the IRP. A copy of the Administrative Record's index, which includes copies of the documents in the Administrative Record, is available in the public information file. Citizens can review the Administrative Record and related documents at Stewart ANGI. For further information or to review the Administrative Record, contact LTC Johnson. A duplicate file is held at the National Guard Bureau, Installation Restoration Program Management Branch, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland 20331.

4.5 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

The base will conduct a 30-day public comment period upon completion of a draft Decision Document (DD), Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) or Feasibility Study (FS) to enable citizens to review and comment on the proposed plan of action.

4.6 PUBLIC NOTICE

At the completion of a draft DD, FFS, or FS, a public notice and a display advertisement in the *Hudson Valley News* will announce the proposed action, dates of the public

comment period, location of the public information file where copies can be reviewed, and the procedure for submitting comments. A telephone number and address of the point of contact also will be provided. Public notices will also announce public meetings and the availability of records of decision of remedial actions.

4.7 PUBLIC MEETING

During public comment periods for FFS and FS, a public meeting will be held. These meetings are designed to inform citizens of proposed actions and to solicit questions, comments, and suggestions. Public meetings will be held at convenient locations such as the Installation or nearby schools. At public meetings where proposed remedial action plans are discussed, a verbatim transcript will be recorded. The transcript will be made available for public review in the public information file. Public meetings will also be advertised in the *Hudson Valley News*.

4.8 RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

The ANG will prepare a summary of written and verbal comments made during each comment period and each public meeting and of the responses to those comments. This Responsiveness Summary will be available for public review in the public information file as part of the Record of Decision. The summary will show how the public's comments, suggestions, and questions were considered in reaching a final decision. If public input results in significant changes to the proposed plan of action, a second public comment period will be conducted. The Installation will notify the public of the availability of the Responsiveness Summary in each Record of Decision.

4.9 PUBLIC BRIEFING

The ANG may, as needed, conduct public briefing(s) to discuss project activities and proposed action plans. Public briefings provide community leaders or interested citizens with an opportunity to meet in an informal atmosphere with base officials and obtain up-to-date information about remedial activities at the Installation. In addition, other briefings may be held in nearby communities for meetings of homeowners' associations, the Chamber of Commerce, environmental, and other community organizations.

4.10 FACT SHEETS

Fact sheets will be prepared at project milestones; for example, before a public comment period, or when a cleanup plan is proposed. They will provide a brief summary of progress and activities of the IRP. Fact sheets will be filed in the public information file and distributed to those on the Installation's mailing list. Several individuals interviewed for this plan offered to use information contained in these fact sheets in their organizations' newsletters.

4.11 MAILING LIST

Appendix C provides a mailing list of the names and addresses of individuals interested in receiving information about IRP activities at the Installation. The list has been compiled based on input from community interviews, the Stewart ANGI Public Affairs Office, and local elected and appointed officials. (In accordance with the federal Privacy Act, addresses of private citizens will be maintained at the Installation and not included in the mailing list.)

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM GLOSSARY

APPENDIX A
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM GLOSSARY

Cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term "cleanup" is used broadly to describe various phases of the IRP.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law, commonly known as Superfund, passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). CERCLA created a special tax that goes into a trust fund to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Decision Document (DD): A formal record of significant decisions on cleanup alternatives for a particular site. Decision documents are typically prepared to record the following decisions: no further action, selection of a remedy, implementation of a sampling or monitoring program.

Focused Feasibility Study (FFS): An in-depth evaluation of potential remedies for a site.

Groundwater: Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills spaces between layers of sand, soil, and rock. When groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities, it can be used as a source of water for drinking, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazardous Materials: Substances that pose a potential threat to public health and the environment. Typical hazardous materials are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Hydrogeologic Study: A study that examines the way water behaves or moves in soil and rock formations beneath the ground.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): The progressive nationwide plan to identify, investigate, and if necessary, clean up contamination at Air National Guard facilities that has resulted from previous waste disposal practices or accidental spills. Most of these activities occurred years before laws were passed or knowledge was obtained that these practices posed potential problems.

National Contingency Plan (NCP): The federal regulation that guides the Superfund program.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): A federal law that requires environmental reviews of federal actions that have the potential to significantly impact public health or the environment.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): The initial process of collecting and reviewing available information about a suspected hazardous waste site in the IRP. This information is used to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection is conducted.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected for a site. The Remedial Action follows the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study phases of the IRP.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): The investigations and analytical studies conducted if the results of the site investigation reveal extensive contamination. They are intended to:

- fully define the type and extent of contamination at a site;
- establish criteria for cleaning up a site;
- identify and screen potential alternatives to clean up contamination; and
- analyze, in detail, the technologies and costs of the cleanup alternatives.

Remedial Measure: An action taken to clean up or control contamination at a site following completion of a Focused Feasibility Study.

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. (See CERCLA).

Site Investigation (SI): The phase of the IRP that follows the Preliminary Assessment. During the site investigation, more extensive information about the types and amounts of contamination and other important information about the site is collected to evaluate the appropriate course of action. This normally includes actual field testing and sampling.

Solvent: A chemical that can dissolve or disperse other chemicals.

Superfund: See Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Surface Water: Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.

**INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
COMMUNITY RELATIONS CHECKLIST
AND ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE**

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE

ACTIVITIES

IRP STAGE	REQUIRED	SUPPLEMENTAL
Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (prior to Remedial Investigation)	Identify Contact Person Establish Information Repository Establish Administrative Record Conduct Community Interviews Complete Community Relations Plan (CRP) Compile Site Mailing List (part of CRP)	Issue News Releases Develop Fact Sheets Conduct Informal Meetings
Remedial Investigations	Maintain the Information Repository, Administrative Record, and Mailing List (These activities continue throughout remediation)	Report milestones/events in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets • News releases Establish and Maintain Community Outreaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to citizen inquiries • Keep in telephone contact with key community representatives Participate in informal meetings and workshops Site Tours as requested (These activities continue throughout remediation)
Feasibility Study (As RI/FS and Proposed Plan become available) (As Record of Decision is Signed)	Publish Public Notice announcing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of RI/FS and proposed plan • Summary of plan • 30-day comment period • Public meeting Provide opportunity for public meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transcript, make available in Administrative Record and Information Repository Prepare Responsiveness Summary of public comment; put in Record of Decision (ROD). Publish Newspaper Notice when ROD signed and final plan is available. Revise Community Relations Plan if necessary. Prepare Explanation of Differences if necessary.	
Remedial Design	Prepare Fact Sheet to explain Final Engineering Design. Announce availability to public.	
Remedial Action		Keep community informed on site activities.

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
CONTACT LIST

NAME AND ADDRESSLocal Officials

Mayor Donald Presutti
City of Newburgh City Hall
83 Broadway
Newburgh, NY 12550

Mr. Andrew Damiano
City Manager
City of Newburgh City Hall
83 Broadway
Newburgh, NY 12550

Mr. George Green, Supervisor
Town of New Windsor
555 Union Avenue
New Windsor, NY 12553

Mr. Robert Kunkel, Supervisor
Town of Newburgh
Union Avenue
Newburgh, NY 12550

Media

Mr. Hank Gross
Hudson Valley News
85 Dickson Street
Newburgh, NY 12550

Ms. Shelly Green
The Times Herald Record
40 Mulberry Street
Middletown, NY 10940-6302

Mr. Cy Porter
WTZA TV
721 Broadway
Kingston, NY 12401

Ms. Kristen Cusato
Cable 6
25 Industrial Drive
Middletown, NY 10940

Environmental Groups

Mr. Michael Eidelstein
Orange Environment, Inc.
32 No. Church Street
Goshen, NY 10924

Ms. Carol Sondheimer
Associate Director
Scenic Hudson
9 Vassar Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12061

Ms. Sandra Kissam
S.P.A.R.C.
P.O. Box 90
Blooming Grove, NY 10914

Mr. John Mylod
Hudson River Sloop Clearwater
2 Ferry Street
Saugerties, NY 12477

Audubon Society of Orange County
252 Main Street
Goshen, NY 10924

Private Citizens

Dr. John D'Ambrosio
Eastern Orange Co. C. of C.
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Newburgh, NY 12550

Mr. William Thayer/MAEN-EV
Environmental Management ofc.
U.S. Military Academy
West Point, NY 10996

Mr. Robin R. Horner
Silver Stream Road
New Windsor, NY 12553

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New Windsor, NY 12553

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